This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) An amide compound of formula I

$$\begin{array}{c} {\rm R}^{1} \\ {\rm R}^{2} \\ \end{array} {\rm N} - {\rm X} - {\rm Y} - {\rm Z} - {\rm N} - {\rm C} - {\rm W} - {\rm A} - {\rm \left[- {\rm B} \ \right]_{b}} \\ \end{array}$$

wherein

R¹, R² independently of one another denote H, a C_{1.8}-alkyl or C_{3.7}-cycloalkyl group optionally substituted by the group R¹¹, while a -CH₂- group in position 3 or 4 of a 5-, 6- or 7-membered cycloalkyl group may be replaced by -O-, -S- or -NR¹³-, or a phenyl or pyridinyl group optionally mono- or polysubstituted by the group R¹² and/or monosubstituted by nitro, with the proviso that at least one of the groups R¹, R² has a meaning other than H, or

 R^1 and R^2 together form a C_{2-8} -alkylene bridge wherein

- one or two -CH₂- groups may be replaced independently of one another by
 -CH=N- or -CH=CH- and/or
- one or two -CH₂- groups may be replaced independently of one another by

-O-, -S-, -SO-, -(SO₂)-, -C=N-O-R¹⁸-, -CO-, -C(=CH₂)- or -NR¹³- in such a way that heteroatoms are not directly connected to one another,

while in the above-defined alkylene bridge one or more H atoms may be replaced by R14, and

while the above-defined alkylene bridge may be substituted by one or two identical or different carbo- or heterocyclic groups Cy in such a way that the bond between the alkylene bridge and the group Cy is formed

- via a single or double bond,
- via a common C atom forming a spirocyclic ring system,
- via two common, adjacent C and/or N atoms forming a fused bicyclic ring system or
- via three or more C and/or N atoms forming a bridged ring system,
- $R^3 \qquad \text{denotes H, $C_{1\text{-}6}$-alkyl, $C_{3\text{-}7}$-cycloalkyl or $C_{3\text{-}7}$-cycloalkyl-$C_{1\text{-}4}$-alkyl,}$
- $X \qquad \text{denotes an unbranched $C_{1.4}$-alkylene bridge and if the group Y is linked to X via a C atom, it may also denote -CH_2-CH=-CH-, -CH_2-C=-C-, $C_{2.4}$-alkylenexy or $C_{2.4}$-alkylene-NR4,

while the bridge X may be attached to R^1 including the N atom attached to R^1 and X forming a heterocyclic group, and

two C atoms or one C and one N atom of the alkylene bridge may be joined together by an additional $C_{1.4}$ -alkylene bridge, and

a C atom may be substituted by R^{10} and/or one or two C atoms in each case may be substituted with one or two identical or different substituents selected from $C_{1\cdot 6}$ -alkyl, $C_{3\cdot 7}$ -

cycloalkyl, and C_{3.7}-cycloalkyl-C_{1.3}-alkyl, while two alkyl substituents may be joined together, forming a carbocyclic ring system, and

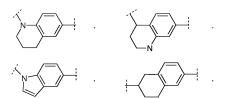
with the proviso that the group X with the meaning C_{24} -alkyleneoxy has no hydroxy substituents:

$$W \qquad \text{is selected from among -CR}^{6a}R^{6b}\text{-O-, -CR}^{7a}\text{=CR}^{7c}\text{-, -CR}^{6a}R^{6b}\text{-NR}^{8}\text{-,}\\ \\ -\text{CR}^{7a}R^{7b}\text{-CR}^{7c}R^{7d}\text{- and -NR}^{8}\text{-CR}^{6a}R^{6b}\text{-,}\\ \end{aligned}$$

Z denotes a single bond, or C_{1-4} -alkylene, wherein two adjacent C atoms may be joined together with an additional C_{1-4} -alkylene bridge,

while a C atom of the alkylene bridge may be substituted with R^{10} and/or one or two C atoms independently of one another may be substituted with one or two identical or different $C_{1.6}$ -alkyl groups, while two alkyl groups may be joined together, forming a carbocyclic ring, and

Y is selected from among the following bivalent cyclic groups



while the above-mentioned cyclic groups may be mono- or polysubstituted by R^{20} at one or more C atoms, and in the case of a phenyl group may also additionally be monosubstituted by nitro, and/or one or more NH groups may be substituted by R^{21} ,

- A denotes one of the meanings given for Cy,
- B denotes one of the meanings given for Cy,
- b denotes the value 0 or 1,
- Cy denotes a carbo- or heterocyclic group selected from one of the following:
- a saturated 3- to 7-membered carbocyclic group,
- an unsaturated 4- to 7-membered carbocyclic group,
- a phenyl group,
- a saturated 4- to 7-membered or unsaturated 5- to 7-membered heterocyclic group with an N. O or S atom as heteroatom.

- a saturated or unsaturated 5- to 7-membered heterocyclic group with two or more N atoms or with one or two N atoms and an O or S atom as heteroatoms,
- an aromatic heterocyclic 5- or 6-membered group with one or more identical or different heteroatoms selected from N, O and/or S,

while the above-mentioned 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-membered groups may be attached via two common, adjacent C atoms fused to a phenyl or pyridine ring, and

in the above-mentioned 5-, 6- or 7-membered groups one or two non-adjacent -CH₂- groups may be replaced independently of one another by a -CO-, -C(=CH₂)-, -(SO)- or -(SO₂)- group, and

the above-mentioned saturated 6- or 7-membered groups may also be present as bridged ring systems with an imino, N-(C_{14} -alkyl)-imino, methylene, C_{14} -alkyl-methylene or di-(C_{14} -alkyl)-methylene bridge, and the above-mentioned cyclic groups may be mono- or polysubstituted at one or more C atoms with R^{20} , in the case of a phenyl group they may also additionally be monosubstituted with nitro, and/or one or more NH groups may be substituted with R^{21} .

- R⁸ denotes H, C₁₋₄-alkyl, C₃₋₇-cycloalkyl or C₃₋₇-cycloalkyl-C₁₋₃-alkyl,
- $R^{10} \quad \text{denotes hydroxy, } \omega\text{-hydroxy-} C_{1:3}\text{-alkyl, } C_{1:4}\text{-alkoxy, } \omega\text{-}(C_{1:4}\text{-alkoxy})\text{-}C_{1:3}\text{-alkyl, } C_{1:4}\text{-alkoxy})$ $\text{-alkoxycarbonyl, amino, } C_{1:4}\text{-alkyl-amino, } \text{di-}(C_{1:4}\text{-alkyl})\text{-amino, } \text{cyclo-}C_{3:6}\text{-alkyleneimino, }$ $\text{amino-}C_{1:3}\text{-alkyl, } C_{1:4}\text{-alkyl-amino-}C_{1:3}\text{-alkyl, } \text{di-}(C_{1:4}\text{-alkyl})\text{-amino-}C_{1:3}\text{-alkoxy, } \text{di-}(C_{1:4}\text{-alkyl})\text{-amino-}C_{1:3}\text{-alkoxy, } \text{di-}(C_{1:4}\text{-alkyl})\text{-amino-}C_{1:3}\text{-alkoxy, } \text{amino-}C_{1:3}\text{-alkoxy, } \text{di-}(C_{1:4}\text{-alkyl-amino-}C_{1:3}\text{-alkoxy, } \text{di-$
- $R^{11} \qquad \text{denotes $C_{2:6}$-alkenyl, $C_{2:6}$-alkynyl, R^{15}-O, R^{15}-O-CO, R^{15}-CO-O, $R^{16}R^{17}N$, $R^{18}R^{19}N$-CO or Cy,}$
- R¹² has one of the meanings given for R²⁰,
- R¹³ has one of the meanings given for R¹⁷, with the exception of carboxy,
- $$\begin{split} R^{14} & \quad \text{denotes halogen, $C_{1:6}$-alkyl, $C_{2:6}$-alkenyl, $C_{2:6}$-alkynyl, R^{15}-O, R^{15}-O-CO, R^{15}-O-CO, R^{15}-O-CO, R^{15}-O-CO, R^{15}-O-CO-Cl._3-alkyl, R^{15}-O-CO-NH, R^{15}-O-CO-NH, R^{15}-O-CO-NH, R^{15}-O-CO-NH-Cl._3-alkyl-, R^{15}-O-CO-Cl._3-alkyl, R^{15}-O-CO-L._3-alkyl, R^{15}-O-CO-Cl._3-alkyl, R^{15}-O-CO-Cl._3$$
- $R^{15} \qquad \text{denotes H, $C_{1\text{-}4}$-alkyl, $C_{3\text{-}7}$-cycloalkyl, $C_{3\text{-}7}$-cycloalkyl-$C_{1\text{-}3}$-alkyl, phenyl,} \\$

phenyl-C_{1,3}-alkyl, pyridinyl or pyridinyl-C_{1,3}-alkyl,

 $R^{16} \quad \text{denotes H, $C_{1.6}$-alkyl, $C_{3.7}$-cycloalkyl, $C_{3.7}$-cycloalkyl-$C_{1.3}$-alkyl, $C_{4.7}$-cycloalkenyl, $C_{4.7}$-cycloalkenyl-$C_{1.3}$-alkyl, ω-hydroxy-$C_{2.3}$-alkyl, ω-($C_{1.4}$-alkoxy)-$C_{2.3}$-alkyl, amino-$C_{2.6}$-alkyl, $C_{1.4}$-alkyl-amino-$C_{2.6}$-alkyl or cyclo-$C_{3.6}$-alkyleneimino-$C_{2.6}$-alkyl,$

 R^{17} has one of the meanings given for R^{16} or denotes $\label{eq:continuous} phenyl, phenyl-C_{1:3}-alkyl, pyridinyl, dioxolan-2-yl, -CHO, C_{1:4}-alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, \\ hydroxycarbonyl-C_{1:3}-alkyl, C_{1:4}-alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1:4}-alkylcarbonyl-C_{1:3}-alkyl, \\ C_{1:4}-alkylcarbonylamino-C_{2:3}-alkyl, N-(C_{1:4}-alkylcarbonyl)-N-(C_{1:4}-alkyl)-amino-C_{2:3}-alkyl, \\ C_{1:4}-alkylsulphonyl, C_{1:4}-alkylsulphonylamino-C_{2:3}-alkyl or N-(C_{1:4}-alkylsulphonyl)-N(C_{1:4}-alkyl)-amino-C_{2:3}-alkyl, \\ N(C_{1:4}-alkyl)-amino-C_{2:3}-alkyl, \\ N(C_$

 R^{18}, R^{19} independently of one another denote H or $C_{1\text{-}6}$ -alkyl,

 R^{20} denotes halogen, hydroxy, cyano, $C_{1:6}$ -alkyl, $C_{2:6}$ -alkenyl, $C_{2:6}$ -alkyl, $C_{2:6}$ -alkyl, $C_{2:6}$ -alkyl, $C_{2:7}$ -cycloalkyl, $C_{3:7}$ -cycloalkyl, $C_{1:3}$ -alkyl, hydroxy- $C_{1:4}$ -alkyl, R^{22} - $C_{1:3}$ -alkyl or one of the meanings given for R^{22} ,

R²¹ denotes C_{1-4} -alkyl, ω -hydroxy- C_{2-3} -alkyl, ω - C_{1-4} -alkoxy- C_{2-6} -alkyl, ω - C_{1-4} -alkyl-amino- C_{2-6} -alkyl, ω -cyclo- C_{3-6} -alkyl-eneimino- C_{3-6} -alkyl-ene

phenyl-C₁₋₃-alkyl, C₁₋₄-alkyl-carbonyl, C₁₋₄-alkoxy-carbonyl or C₁₋₄-alkylsulphonyl,

 $R^{22} \quad \text{denotes phenyl-$C_{1:3}$-alkoxy, OHC, HO-N=HC, $C_{1:4}$-alkoxy-$N=HC, $C_{1:4}$-alkoxy, $C_{1:4}$-alkylthio, carboxy, $C_{1:4}$-alkylcarbonyl, $C_{1:4}$-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, $C_{1:4}$-alkylamino-carbonyl, di-<math>(C_{1:4}$-alkyl)$-aminocarbonyl, cyclo-$C_{3:6}$-alkyleneimino-carbonyl, cyclo-$C_{3:6}$-alkyleneimino-Carbonyl, phenyl-aminocarbonyl, $C_{1:4}$-alkyl-sulphonyl, $C_{1:4}$-alkyl-sulphonylamino, amino, $C_{1:4}$-alkyl-amino, di-<math>(C_{1:4}$-alkyl)$-amino, $C_{1:4}$-alkyl-carbonyl-amino, cyclo-$C_{3:6}$-alkyleneimino, phenyl-$C_{1:3}$-alkylamino, acetylamino, phenyl-$C_{1:3}$-alkylamino, acetylamino, propionylamino, phenylcarbonylamino, phenylcarbonylamino, phenylcarbonyl, $(1$-piperidinyl)carbonyl, $(4$-morpholinyl)carbonyl, $(1$-piperialinyl)carbonyl, $(4$-methyl-1-piperazinyl)carbonyl, methylenedioxy, or aminocarbonylamino.$

while in the above-mentioned groups and residues, in each case one or more C atoms may additionally be mono- or polysubstituted by F and/or in each case one or two C atoms may additionally be monosubstituted by Cl or Br independently of one another and/or in each case one or more phenyl rings may additionally, independently of one another, have one, two or three substituents selected from among F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-4} -alkyl, C_{1-4} -alkoxy, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, C_{1-3} -alkylamino, di-(C_{1-3} -alkyl)-amino, acetylamino, aminocarbonyl, cyano, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, amino- C_{1-3} -alkyl, C_{1-3} -alkyl-and di-(C_{1-3} -alkyl)-amino- C_{1-3} -alkyl and/or may be monosubstituted by nitro, and

the H atom of any carboxy group present or an H atom bonded to an N atom may each be replaced by a group which can be cleaved in vivo,

or a tautomer, diastereomer, or enantiomer thereof or mixtures thereof, or a salt thereof,

with the following provisos (M1), and (M2) and (M3)

(M1) in the event that Y denotes phenylene substituted with CN,

X denotes—CH₂ CH(OH) CH₂ O , Z denotes a single bond, R⁴ denotes a straight chain or branched alkyl group—with 1 to 10 C atoms and R³ and R³ represent H, then W does not represent—CR⁶ R⁶⁵ O ,

(M2) (M1) in the event that W denotes -CH=CH- and Y denotes a phenylene group and Z is a single bond, then the bridges X and Z at the phenylene ring of the group Y are in the para position to one another and at least one of the following conditions is met:

- (a) the group Y meaning phenylene is at least monosubstituted,
- (b) b has the value 0 and the group A is at least disubstituted,
- (c) b has the value 1;

(M3) (M2) the following individual compounds are not included:

N [4 (2 diethylamino ethoxy) phenyl] 3 phenyl propionamide,

N [4 (2 morpholin 4 ylethoxy) phenyl] 3 phenyl propionamide,

- 3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-N-{2-[4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-ethyl}-acrylamide,
- $\label{eq:N-2-2-4-choro-phenoxy-acetylamino-ethyl} $$ -\{2-[3-(4-\{2-[2-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-acetylamino]-ethyl\}-phenoxy)-2-hydroxy-propylamino]-ethyl\}-isobutyramide,$
- cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {2-[3-(4-{2-[2-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-acetylamino]-ethyl}-phenoxy)-2-hydroxy-propylamino]-ethyl}-amide,
- 2-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-N-(2-{4-[2-hydroxy-3-(2-phenylacetylamino-ethylamino)propoxy]-phenyl}-ethyl)-acetamide.

2. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein:

 R^1 , R^2 independently of one another denote H, a $C_{1.8}$ -alkyl or $C_{3.7}$ -cycloalkyl group optionally substituted by the group R^{11} , or a phenyl group optionally mono- or polysubstituted by the group R^{12} and/or monosubstituted by nitro, with the proviso that at least one of the groups R^1 , R^2 has a meaning other than H, or

R1 and R2 form a C2.8-alkylene bridge wherein

- one or two -CH₂- groups independently of one another may be replaced by -CH=N- or -CH=CH- and/or
- one or two -CH $_2$ groups independently of one another may be replaced by -O-, -S-,
- -CO-, -C(=CH₂)- or -NR¹³- so that heteroatoms are not directly connected to one another, while in the alkylene bridge defined above one or more H atoms may be replaced by R¹⁴, and

while the alkylene bridge defined hereinbefore may be substituted with one or two

identical or different carbo- or heterocyclic groups Cy so that the bond between the alkylene bridge and the group Cy is made

- via a single or double bond,
- via a common C atom forming a spirocyclic ring system,
- via two common adjacent C and/or N atoms forming a fused bicyclic ring system or
- via three or more C and/or N atoms forming a bridged ring system,
- $X \qquad \text{denotes an unbranched $C_{1.4}$-alkylene bridge and if the group Y is linked to X via a C atom, it may also denote -CH_2-CH=CH-, -CH_2-C\equiv C-, $C_{2.4}$-alkylenoxy or $C_{2.4}$-alkylene-NR4,

while the bridge X may be connected to R^1 including the N atom attached to R^1 and X forming a heterocyclic group, and

 $two\ C\ atoms\ or\ a\ C\ and\ an\ N\ atom\ of\ the\ alkylene\ bridge\ may\ be\ joined\ together\ by\ an$ $additional\ C_{1.4}\ alkylene\ bridge,\ and$

a C atom may be substituted by R^{10} and/or one or two C atoms in each case may be substituted by one or two identical or different $C_{1:6}$ -alkyl groups, and

with the proviso that the group X with the meaning C_{24} -alkyleneoxy has no hydroxy substituents; and

 $Z \qquad \text{denotes a single bond, or C_{L4}-alkylene, wherein two adjacent C atoms may be joined} \\$ together by an additional \$C_{L4}\$-alkylene bridge,}

while a C atom of the alkylene bridge may be substituted by R^{10} and/or one or two C atoms independently of one another may be substituted by one or two identical or different

C1-6-alkyl groups,

b has the value 0,

 $R^{10} \quad \text{denotes hydroxy, } \omega\text{-hydroxy-}C_{1.3}\text{-alkyl, } C_{1.4}\text{-alkoxy, } \omega\text{-}(C_{1.4}\text{-alkoxy})\text{-}C_{1.3}\text{-alkyl,}$ $\text{amino, } C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl-amino, } \text{di-}(C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl})\text{-amino, } \text{cyclo-}C_{3.6}\text{-alkyleneimino, } \text{amino-}C_{1.3}\text{-alkyl,}$ $C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl-amino-}C_{1.3}\text{-alkyl, } \text{di-}(C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl})\text{-amino-}C_{1.3}\text{-alkyl, } \text{cyclo-}C_{3.6}\text{-alkyleneimino-}C_{1.3}\text{-alkoxy, }$ $\text{di-}(C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl})\text{-amino-}C_{1.3}\text{-alkoxy, }$ $\text{cyclo-}C_{3.6}\text{-alkyleneimino-}C_{1.3}\text{-alkoxy, }$

$$\begin{split} R^{14} & & \text{denotes halogen, C}_{1.6}\text{-alkyl, R}^{15}\text{-O, R}^{15}\text{-O-CO, R}^{15}\text{-CO-O, R}^{15}\text{-CO-O, R}^{16}R^{17}N, R^{18}R^{19}N\text{-CO, R}^{15}\text{-O-C}_{1.3}\text{-alkyl-, R}^{15}\text{-O-CO-C}_{1.3}\text{-alkyl, R}^{15}\text{-CO-C}_{1.3}\text{-alkyl, R}^{15}\text{-CO-C}_{1.3}\text{-alkyl, R}^{16}R^{17}N\text{-CO-C}_{1.3}\text{-alkyl, R}^{18}N\text{-CO-C}_{1.3}\text$$

 $R^{15} \qquad \text{denotes H, $C_{1.4}$-alkyl, $C_{3.7}$-cycloalkyl, $C_{3.7}$-cycloalkyl-$C_{1.3}$-alkyl, phenyl or $$phenyl-$C_{1.3}$-alkyl, $$$

 R^{17} has one of the meanings given for R^{16} or denotes phenyl, phenyl- $C_{1.3}$ -alkyl, $C_{1.4}\text{-alkylcarbonyl}, \, \text{hydroxycarbonyl-}C_{1.3}\text{-alkyl}, \, C_{1.4}\text{-alkylcarbonylamino-}C_{2.3}\text{-alkyl}, \, C_{1.4}\text{-alkylcarbonyl})-N-(C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl})-\text{amino-}C_{2.3}\text{-alkyl}, \, C_{1.4}\text{-alkylsulphonyl})-N(C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl})-\text{amino-}C_{2.3}\text{-alkyl}, \, C_{1.4}\text{-alkylsulphonyl})-N(C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl})-\text{amino-}C_{2.3}\text{-alkyl}, \, C_{1.4}\text{-alkylsulphonyl})-N(C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl})-\text{amino-}C_{2.3}\text{-alkyl}, \, C_{1.4}\text{-alkyl})$

- R^{20} denotes halogen, hydroxy, cyano, $C_{1\cdot6}$ -alkyl, $C_{3\cdot7}$ -cycloalkyl, $C_{3\cdot7}$ -cycloalkyl, $C_{3\cdot7}$ -cycloalkyl, $C_{1\cdot3}$ -alkyl, hydroxy- $C_{1\cdot4}$ -alkyl, R^{22} - $C_{1\cdot3}$ -alkyl or one of the meanings given for R^{22} ,
- $R^{2i} \quad \text{denotes $C_{1:4}$-alkyl, ω-hydroxy-$C_{2:3}$-alkyl, ω-$C_{1:4}$-alkyl-$amino-$C_{2:6}$-alkyl, ω-$C_{1:4}$-alkyl-amino-$C_{2:6}$-alkyl, ω-cyclo-$C_{3:6}$-alkyleneimino-$C_{2:6}$-alkyl, phenyl-$C_{1:3}$-alkyl, $C_{1:4}$-alkyl-carbonyl, carboxy, $C_{1:4}$-alkoxy-carbonyl or $C_{1:4}$-alkylsulphonyl, $C_{1:4}$-a$
- $R^{22} \quad \text{denotes phenyl, phenyl-C_{L3-}alkoxy, C_{L4-}alkoxy, C_{L4-}alkylthio, carboxy,} \\ C_{L4$-}alkylcarbonyl, C_{L4-}alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, C_{L4-}alkylaminocarbonyl,} \\ di-(C_{L4$-}alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, cyclo-$C_{3.6$-}alkyleneimino-carbonyl, C_{L4-}alkyl-sulphonyl,} \\ C_{L4$-}alkyl-sulphinyl, C_{L4-}alkyl-sulphonylamino, amino, C_{L4-}alkylamino, $di-(C_{L4$-}alkyl)-amino, cyclo-$C_{3.6$-}alkyleneimino, phenyl-C_{L3-}alkylamino, $N-(C_{L4$-}alkyl)-phenyl-C_{L3-}alkylamino, acetylamino, propionylamino, phenylcarbonylamino, phenylcarbonylmino, phenylcarbonyl, $(4$-morpholinyl)carbonyl, $(1$-pyrrolidinyl)carbonyl, $(1$-piperidinyl)carbonyl, $(4$-methyl-1-piperazinyl)carbonyl, methylenedioxy, or aminocarbonylamino.}$
- 3. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein:
 R¹, R² independently of one another denote H, C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₇-cycloalkyl, C₃₋₇-cycloalkyl-C₁₋₃-alkyl, ω-hydroxy-C₂₋₃-alkyl, ω-(C₁₋₄-alkoxy)-C₂₋₃-alkyl, C₁₋₄-alkoxy-carbonyl-C₁₋₄-alkyl, carboxyl-C₁₋₄-alkyl, amino-C₂₋₄-alkyl, C₁₋₄-alkyl-amino-C₂₋₄-alkyl, di-(C₁₋₄-alkyl)-amino-C₂₋₄-alkyl, cyclo-C₃₋₆-alkyleneimino-C₂₋₄-alkyl, pytrolidinyl, N-(C₁₋₄-alkyl)-amino-C₂₋₄-alkyl, cyclo-C₃₋₆-alkyleneimino-C₂₋₄-alkyl, cyclo-C₃₋₆-alkyleneimino-C₂₋₄-alkyl, cyclo-C₃₋₆-alkyleneimino-C₂₋₄-alkyl, cyclo-C₃₋₆-alkyleneimino-C₂₋₄-alkyleneim

alkyl)-pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolidinyl- $C_{1:3}$ -alkyl, N-($C_{1:4}$ -alkyl)-pyrrolidinyl- $C_{1:3}$ -alkyl, piperidinyl, N-($C_{1:4}$ -alkyl)-piperidinyl- $C_{1:3}$ -alkyl, N-($C_{1:4}$ -alkyl)-piperidinyl- $C_{1:3}$ -alkyl, phenyl, phenyl- $C_{1:3}$ -alkyl, pyridyl or pyridyl- $C_{1:3}$ -alkyl, with the proviso that at least one of the groups R^1 , R^2 has a meaning other than H, while in the above-mentioned groups and residues one or more C atoms may be mono- or polysubstituted by F and/or one or two C atoms may independently of one another be monosubstituted by C1 or Br, and

the phenyl or pyridyl group may be mono- or polysubstituted by the group R¹² and/or may be

4. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein:

monosubstituted by nitro.

- R¹ and R² form an alkylene bridge according to claim 1 in such a way that R¹R²N- denotes a group selected from azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepan, 2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrole, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-pyridine, 2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-1H-azepine, 2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-azepine, piperazine, wherein the free imine function is substituted by R¹³, piperidin-4-one, piperidin-4-one-oxime, piperidin-4-one-O-C₁₋₄-alkyl-oxime, morpholine and thiomorpholine,
- while one or more H atoms may be replaced by R¹⁴, and/or the abovementioned groups may be substituted by one or two identical or different carbo- or heterocyclic groups Cy.
- 5. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein:

the group

$$R^1-N$$

is defined according to one of the following partial formulae

$$R^{21}-N \longrightarrow N-X \stackrel{!}{\longrightarrow} N - X \stackrel{!}{\longrightarrow} N - X$$

$$N_{N-X-}$$
,

$$N-X-\frac{1}{2}$$
 , $N-X-\frac{1}{2}$

$$R^{21}$$
 N N N N

wherein one or more H atoms of the heterocycle formed by the group R^1R^2N - may be replaced by R^{14} and the ring attached to the heterocycle formed by the group R^1R^2N - may be

mono- or polysubstituted by R^{20} at one or more C atoms, and in the case of a phenyl ring it may also additionally be monosubstituted by nitro and

X', X'' independently of one another denote a single bond or $C_{1.3}$ -alkylene and if the group Y is linked to X' or X'' via a C atom, may also denote $-C_{1.3}$ -alkylene- O_{-} , $-C_{1.3}$ -alkylene-NH- or $-C_{1.3}$ -alkylene- $N(C_{1.3}$ - $N(C_{1.3}$ -alkylene- $N(C_{1.3}$ - $N(C_{1.3}$ -

while in the definitions given hereinbefore for X', X" in each case a C atom may be substituted by R^{10} , and/or one or two C atoms in each case may be substituted by one or two identical or different substituents selected from $C_{1.6}$ -alkyl, $C_{2.6}$ -alkynyl, $C_{2.6}$ -alkynyl, $C_{3.7}$ -cycloalkyl, $C_{3.7}$ -cycloalkyl, $C_{3.7}$ -cycloalkyl, $C_{3.7}$ -cycloalkenyl and $C_{4.7}$ -cycloalkenyl- $C_{1.3}$ -alkyl, while two alkyl and/or alkenyl substituents may be joined together forming a carbocyclic ring system, and

in X', X" independently of one another in each case one or more C atoms may be mono- or polysubstituted by F and/or in each case one or two C atoms independently of one another may be monosubstituted by Cl or Br.

6. (Canceled)

7. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein:

X denotes -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, or -CH₂-CH₂-, and
if the group Y is linked to X via a C atom, it also denotes
-CH₂-CH=CH-, -CH₂-C=C-, -CH₂-CH₂-O-, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-O- or
-CH₂-CH₃-NR⁴- or -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-NR⁴-,

 $\label{eq:connected} \mbox{ while the bridge X may be connected to R^1 including the N atom attached to R^1 and X, forming a heterocyclic group, and X is a factor of the state of the sta$

while, in X, a C atom may be substituted by a hydroxy, ω -hydroxy- $C_{1.3}$ -alkyl, ω -($C_{1.4}$ -alkoxy)- $C_{1.3}$ -alkyl and/or $C_{1.4}$ -alkoxy group, and/or one or two C atoms independently of one another may each be substituted by one or two identical or different $C_{1.4}$ -alkyl groups selected from $C_{1.6}$ -alkyl, τ $C_{3.7}$ -cycloalkyl, or $C_{3.7}$ -cycloalkyl- $C_{1.3}$ -alkyl, while two alkyl substituents may be joined together, forming a carbocyclic ring system, and

in each case one or more C atoms may be mono- or polysubstituted by F and/or in each case one or two C atoms may independently of one another be monosubstituted by Cl or Br.

- 8. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein:
 Z is a single bond, -CH₂- or -CH₂-CH₂-, while one or two C atoms independently of one
 another may be mono- or disubstituted by F, CH₃ or CF₃ and/or monosubstituted by Cl.
- (Currently amended) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein: W denotes -CH₂-O-, -CH₂-NR⁸-, -CH₂-CH₂- or -CH=CH-, wherein in each case one or two C atoms may be substituted independently of one

another by F, CH3 or CF3.

10. -- 11. (Canceled)

12. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein: the group A denotes phenyl, pyridyl or naphthyl,

while the above-mentioned cyclic groups may be mono- or polysubstituted by R^{20} at one or more C atoms, and in the case of a phenyl group may also additionally be monosubstituted by nitro, and/or one or more NH groups may be substituted by R^{21} .

- (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein:
 b has the value 0.
- 14. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein:
 b has the value 1 and B has a meaning selected from among phenyl, furanyl, thienyl and pyridyl,

while the above-mentioned cyclic groups may be mono- or polysubstituted by R^{20} at one or more C atoms, and in the case of a phenyl group may also additionally be monosubstituted by nitro.

15. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1, wherein: $R^{20} \quad \text{denotes F, Cl, Br, I, OH, cyano, C_{14}-alkyl, C_{14}-alkoxy, difluoromethyl,} \\ \text{trifluoromethyl, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, amino, C_{13}-alkyl-amino, d_{1}-C_{13}-alkyl-amino, C_{13}-alkyl-amino, C_{13}-alkyl-amino,$

amino, carboxy or C₁₋₄-alkoxy-carbonyl, while substituents R²⁰ occurring repeatedly may have the same or different meanings and in the case of a phenyl ring this may additionally also be monosubstituted by nitro.

- 16. (Previously presented) An amide compound according to claim 1 selected from the following compounds:
 - N-[3-chloro-4-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
 - (2) 2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-N-[3-cyano-4-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)-phenyll-acetamide
 - (3) 2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-N-[1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-2,3dihydro-1H-indol-5-yl]-acetamide
 - N-[3-chloro-4-(3-diethylamino-prop-1-ynyl)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
 - (5) 2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-N-[1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-2,3dimethyl-1H-indol-5-yl]-acetamide
 - (6) 2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-N-[1-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-1Hindol-5-yl]-acetamide
 - 2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-N-[4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-3-methoxy-phenyl]-acetamide

- (8) 2-(3-chloro-biphenyl-4-yloxy)-N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)phenyl]-acetamide
- (9) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (10) 2-(4-tert.-butyl-2-chloro-phenoxy)-N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)phenyl]-acetamide
- (11) 3-chloro-4-{[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenylcarbamoyl]methoxy}-benzoic acid-methylester
- (12) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2,4-dibromo-phenoxy)acetamide
- (13) 2-(4-bromo-2-chloro-phenoxy)-N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)phenyl]-acetamide
- (14) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(4-iodo-2-methylphenoxy)-acetamide
- (15) methyl (2-{2-chloro-4-[2-(2,4-dichloro-phenoxy)-acetylamino]-phenoxy}ethylamino)-acetate
- (16) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (17) N-{3-chloro-4-[2-(ethyl-propyl-amino)-ethoxyl-phenyl}-2-(2-chloro-4trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide

- (18) N-{3-chloro-4-[2-(ethyl-methyl-amino)-ethoxy]-phenyl}-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (19) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4dimethylamino-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (20) (E)-N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-acrylamide
- (21) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenylamino)-acetamide
- (22) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-furan-2-yl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (23) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-thiophen-2yl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (24) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-pyridin-3-yl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (25) 2-(2-bromo-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylaminoethoxy)-phenyl]-acetamide
- (26) N-{3-chloro-4-{2-(2,5-dihydro-pyrrol-1-yl)-ethoxy]-phenyl}-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide

- (28) N-[3-chloro-4-(3-diethylamino-propoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (29) N-{4-[2-(2-aminomethyl-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-ethoxy]-3-chloro-phenyl}-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (30) N-{3-chloro-4-[2-(2-dimethylaminomethyl-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-ethoxyl-phenyl}-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (31) N-[3-bromo-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (32) N-{3-chloro-4-{2-(4-methoxy-piperidin-1-yl)-ethoxy]-phenyl}-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (33) N-{3-chloro-4-{2-(4-hydroxy-piperidin-1-yl)-ethoxy]-phenyl}-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (34) 2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-N-[4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-3nitro-phenyl]-acetamide
- (35) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethoxy-phenylamino)-acetamide
- (36) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-2-(2-fluoro-4trifluoromethyl-phenylamino)-acetamide
- (37) 2-(2-bromo-4-trifluoromethyl-phenylamino)-N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-phenyl]-acetamide

- (38) (E)-3-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-N-(4-piperidin-1-ylmethyl-phenyl)acrylamide
- (39) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethylamino)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (40) N-{3-chloro-4-[2-(4-methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-ethylamino]-phenyl}-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (41) (E)-3-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-N-(4-dimethylaminomethyl-phenyl)acrylamide
- (42) (E)-3-[5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-pyridin-2-yl]-N-(4-piperidin-1-ylmethyl-phenyl)-acrylamide
- (43) (E)-N-{3-chloro-4-[2-(4-methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-ethylamino]-phenyl}-3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-acrylamide
- (44) (E)-N-[3-chloro-4-(4-methyl-piperidin-1-ylmethyl)-phenyl]-3-(2-chloro-4trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-acrylamide
- (45) 2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-N-[4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-3-methyl-phenyl]-acetamide
- (46) (E)-3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-N-[4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-3-methyl-phenyl]-acrylamide
- (47) (E)-3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-N-[4-(2-diethylamino-ethoxy)-3-methoxy-phenyl]-acrylamide

- (48) (E)-N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-phenyl]-3-(2-chloro-4trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-acrylamide
- (49) N-[3-chloro-4-(2-diethylamino-ethyl)-phenyl]-2-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide
- (50) N-{3-chloro-4-[2-(4-methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-ethyl]-phenyl}-2-(2-chloro-4trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-acetamide

including the salts thereof.

- 17. (Previously presented) A physiologically acceptable salt of an amide compound of formula I according to claim 1.
- 18. (Previously presented) A composition comprising at least one amide compound according to claim 1 together with one or more inert carriers and/or diluents.
- 19. -- 21. (Canceled)
- 22. (Currently Amended) A method for influencing the eating behaviour of a mammal to reduce body weight or prevent increase in body weight comprising administering thereto at least one amide compound according to claim 1.
- 23. (Canceled)

24. (Currently Amended) A method for treating a urinary problem, including selected from the group consisting of urinary incontinence, overactive bladder, urgency, nycturia ef and enuresis, in a mammal comprising administering thereto at least one amide compound according to claim 1.